

JEWISH OBSERVER

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MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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ORTHODOX JEWS DEMONSTRATE IN JERUSALEM

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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- Cover Picture shows orthodox demonstrators gathering in Mea Shearim for their march on the Knesset.

—(photo HIRSHBAIN)

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THE WEEK

JERUSALEM: WEST WARNS ISRAEL

In a week in which the Korean war was, at last, brought to an indecisive end—

- ¶ Israel was again warned not to underrate Western opposition to its latest Jerusalem move;
- ¶ Mr. Secretary Dulles condemned Israel's action as inopportune, inconsistent and embarrassing to the U.S. and the U.N.;
- ¶ Syria sent a Note to the Big Three protesting that Israel's move was a violation of the *status quo*;
- ¶ Negotiations are to continue in Washington for a consolidation loan to meet Israel's commercial short term debts amounting to about 100 million dollars;
- ¶ an Israeli request for a Governmental loan of \$75 million was turned down by the U.S. Cabinet;
- ¶ Germany began deliveries of its first reparations supplies to Israel;
- ¶ arrangements were completed for regular non-military Israeli goods traffic through the Suez Canal;
- ¶ the Lebanese General Election ended with the new Chamber deadlocked along similar lines as the old;
- ¶ preparations were completed for the opening of the World Jewish Congress Assembly in Geneva next Tuesday.

FOREIGN OFFICE MOVE

"WEST'S OPPOSITION UNDERRATED"

Israel's formal explanation to the Western Governments on the transfer of the Foreign Ministry to Jerusalem—Ambassador Elath had called at the Foreign Office—has now been carefully considered in London and Washington. So has the reaction of the Israel press and public opinion to the Western protests.

Following on this study, Whitehall has expressed the view that the Israel Government and public opinion underrate the firmness and determination of Western opposition to the transfer of the Foreign Ministry to Jerusalem.

There is no intention to await a convenient moment to move the Embassies to Jerusalem and accept the *fait accompli* until the United Nations have decided the future status of Jerusalem.



Unconcerned by Jerusalem demonstrations: Hana Maneran picks the first vines of the 1953 vintage at Hazeled Hashachar.

It is felt in London that neither the Israel Government nor Israel public opinion has appreciated the full seriousness of Western intentions.

Dulles supports London: This London opinion was followed on Tuesday by a statement from John Foster Dulles, the American Secretary of State. He told a news conference in Washington that the United States regrets that the Israel Government has seen fit to move its Foreign Office from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The United States believes the transfer will embarrass the United Nations, which has a future responsibility for establishing the status of Jerusalem as an international city.

Action inopportune: Mr. Dulles said that the Israel action is inopportune at this time because of growing tensions in the Middle East; this action by the Israel Government would add to those tensions. The Secretary added that the United States view is shared by other governments, which have concern for peace in that area of the world. He noted that the United States has notified the Israel Government that it does not approve its action.

"Heard Rumours": Mr. Dulles recalled that the United States had made known its views on two previous occasions. He dated them as July, 1952 and March,

1953. On both occasions, Secretary Dulles said, the American Ambassador at Tel Aviv had heard rumours of the intention to move the Foreign Ministry from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and had informed the Israel Government of the American opposition to it. The State Department informed the Israel Government it did not plan to transfer its Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Ambassadors "peeved": Israel Embassy circles in Washington were quick to take exception to Dulles's charge that the Israel Government had failed to keep the U.S. fully informed of its intentions and that the U.S. Ambassador had to act on the basis of "rumours."

An earlier report from Jerusalem had indicated that the Western Ambassadors in Tel Aviv had been greatly peeved last week because they had not been informed in advance of Israel's agreement with the Soviet Union.

Syrian Protest: Syria protested on Friday last to Britain, France and the United States against the transfer of the Israeli Foreign Ministry from Tel Aviv to the divided city of Jerusalem, early this month.

In a memorandum handed to the diplomatic representatives of the three powers in Damascus, Syria said she considered the transfer a violation of United Nations resolutions while the case was still pending in the United Nations. The Memorandum said to give sanction to the transfer might be dangerous.



Orthodox mothers clash with Jerusalem police during anti-conscription march.

ISRAEL SEEKS U.S. LOAN

For some time the Israel Treasury has been attempting to consolidate a large number of short-term commercial obligations, mainly in the United States. These are estimated to amount to about one hundred million dollars, and many of them are now becoming due for repayment.

Most of these commitments were entered into during the period of strain

and stress of the war in Palestine and the subsequent period of mass immigration. Arms, urgent equipment, and foodstuffs were bought under emergency conditions when all that mattered was to get these items at all cost.

But now the cost has to be met. It could not be done out of Israel's current dollar income (see page 11). Accordingly the Israel Government approached the U.S. for a special consolidation loan of \$75 million to pay off these commercial obligations.

U.S. Cabinet rejects request: At the weekend, Reuter reported from Washington that the United States had rejected an urgent request from the Government of Israel for a 75 million dollar loan.

Officials there said that the State Department had notified the Israel Government of the rejection after the Eisenhower Administration had considered the case at a Cabinet level. The State Department, Treasury, Mutual Security Administration and Export-Import Bank were reported to have ruled that no American Government agency had authority to lend funds for the purposes Israel had in mind.

The Israelis wanted the money, officials said, to pay off numerous small, short-term commercial obligations they now had outstanding and to convert them into a long term debt owed to the United States.

Alternative proposed: Though rejecting the refunding loan scheme, the State Department told Israel that it might consider allowing part of American grant funds, tentatively earmarked for it, to be



Orthodox fathers and brothers carry anti-Ben-Gurion slogan.

used for liquidating existing debts, the officials said. But the money used for this purpose would be deducted from American Mutual Security funds now allocated for specific development projects in Israel.

Officials said that the adverse decision came after several months of careful consideration by interested American Government agencies. The decision, they emphasised, was based strictly on financial reasons and a desire to abide by Congressional restrictions on the use of American loan funds.

Talks continue: It is understood that negotiations are now continuing with Banking and Government circles in the U.S. for the raising of such a Consolidation loan.

LEBANON'S ELECTION

"MILLION LIRE BRIBE"

The final stage of voting in the Lebanon's general elections completed the return to Parliament of practically the same group dissolved two months ago for "disreputable behaviour." With final results in from six north Lebanon constituencies the Chamber of Deputies has 34 independents and only eight party representatives, shared among three groups.

Political circles expect President Camille Chamoun to have difficulties in setting up a balanced Government since few independent deputies have shown willingness to subordinate their own views, Reuter reports from Beirut.

The previous Chamber was disbanded on May 30 after the Council of Ministers decided that its reputation had fallen too low for it to carry on. But 33 former deputies were re-elected and most of the new members are sons or brothers of ex-members. No communists or communist sympathisers were returned.

Murder and a Bribe: One of the two most sensational incidents so far reported during the elections was the "Jumblatt bribe." The other was the murder of a candidate, the Arab News Agency reports.

On July 18 the Lebanese Government filed a case against Maitre Kamil Jumblatt, leader of the Socialist Progressive Party, for having made a statement in which he accused Premier Saeb Sallam and his Cabinet of interfering in the elections. He also alleged that "a foreign source" had offered him one million lire if he agreed to drop his opposition to Middle East defence schemes.

Mysterious "Sir Bradford": On July 22, Jumblatt said that he was offered the bribe by a man named "Sir Bradford." "Bradford" was connected with "information circles" and visited the Lebanon at the time of the Parliamentary elections.

Jumblatt went on to say that "Bradford" had asked to meet him at the house of a friend on June 22 but Jumblatt arrived late for the appointment and did not see "Bradford" but met "Bradford's agents," who, Jumblatt said, offered him money to give up his campaign against joint defence.

He added: "One of my responsible colleagues, who wishes to remain unnamed, communicated to me the offer of one million lire on June 24." Both the Lebanese President, Camille Chamoun, and Lebanese businessman-politician Emile Bustani had told him that his extremist party policy was considered "undesirable" in foreign circles.

Trial begins: The trial opened on July 27. Counsel for the defence asked the Court to summon the mysterious "Mr. H. Bradford" to give evidence. They argued that the complaint against this person could not disturb the peace or be detrimental to the Lebanon's relations with friendly countries.

PALESTINE CASUALTIES

The Egyptian press has published last week details of Egyptian casualties in the Palestine War: a total of 1169 officers and men, made up as follows:

- 3 Generals
- 8 Brigadiers
- 26 Colonels
- 27 Lieut.-Colonels
- 16 Lieutenants
- 8 Second-Lieutenants
- 1 Wing-Commander
- 8 Squadron-leaders
- 1 Flight-Lieutenant
- 1068 N.C.O.'s and other ranks.

EGYPT'S YEAR

ANNIVERSARY PROS AND CONS

The four days of rejoicing of the new regime passed with all the expected excitement and enthusiasm: it was no mean achievement of the group of young officers to have outlasted the year and to have achieved so much. But was it enough?

The hundred newspapermen who were invited by the regime and brought from England and America to witness the celebrations were duly impressed—and they have said so. But those who have lived through these historic months in Egypt, can also see the other side.

Less Popular: The Neguib regime—though not Neguib himself—is not becoming more popular, but less so. Neguib's reception in Alexandria, the stronghold of the Egyptian working-class and of the Moslem Brotherhood, was an eye-opener to the old hands at reporting: compared with Cairo's feverish enthusiasm, the reception in "Alex" was coldly formal.

For Alexandria is the barometer to Egypt's economic life and the most articulate centre of the poor. The average



Egypt's "Liberation Army"—trained to fight in Canal zone.

Egyptian, the cotton mill worker or the fellah, finds it incomprehensible that he should get less and pay more than under the old accursed regime from which he was liberated a year ago.

There is no Egyptian equivalent to "austerity." When you have been living on a shilling a day, it is not easy to understand an appeal for tightening one's belt.

Budget Louder than Words: But the regime has no alternative. The new budget speaks louder than the claims made by the members of the Junta. The total expenditure will be £197 million—£9 million less than last year and £18 million less than under last year of the Wafd Government.

To achieve this, cuts have been made in the pay and employment of civil servants, in the subsidies of basic foods, and defence and development expenditure has been slashed.

This was the real background to the Liberation celebrations which began on Friday last—"Liberation Day"—with Neguib's address to a huge crowd of excited Egyptians as they cheered and chanted a new anti-British slogan, *Akhrugu Min Biladina* (Quit our country).

The four days' rejoicings ended as they began—with prayer. Thanksgiving prayers were held in mosques, churches and synagogues on Sunday, timed for the exact moment when ex-King Farouk's yacht left Egyptian waters a year ago. The prayers were "to give thanks for the end of the regime of corruption in Egypt."

Brand of Shame: President Neguib told the crowd in Liberation Square that "the presence of British forces on Egyptian soil is a brand of shame on 22 million Egyptians who shall never forfeit any of their national rights."

Major Salah Salem, Minister of National Guidance (who is considered by many the most powerful man in the new set-up) followed with a broadcast on Friday night: the day when the arming of every fit Egyptian was completed was very near "while the enemy thinks it is still far off," he announced and then recalled the pledge of the new regime to make "relentless efforts to remove the nightmare of colonisation from your pure land."

The People Armed: General Abdul Hakim Amer, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, has now fulfilled his promise to open the army's weapon and munition stores to the people so that they might arm in organised groups, he added. "In a very short while, we will rely on ourselves only in arming the



Egypt's German-trained paratroopers—"the pillars of our cause."

people. We will not beg for liberation weapons from any foreign power."

Major Salem described volunteer commandos who took part in the military parade in Cairo as the "pillars of our cause and of our national rights." The 4,000 Commandos who formed the "People's Army" in the parade before President Neguib "matched the regular armed forces in their discipline, training, equipment and ability."

Emphasis on Armed Strength: The Major said that it had now become obvious that the "imperialists" could not live in Egypt "now that we are relying on ourselves in arming 22 million people of Egypt. "If the imperialists impose an economic blockade on us, we will not be disheartened. We will wear cheap cloth produced at Mehalla (where most Egyptian textiles are made) and eat bread and salt," Salem concluded.

The emphasis throughout the current liberation celebrations has been on the building up of the Egyptian armed forces and the production of arms. This was most noticeable when President Neguib and members of the Revolutionary Council headed a big crowd which on Saturday watched Egyptian paratroopers jumping from planes flying over the racecourse at Heliopolis.

Made in Egypt: The paratroopers used parachutes made in Egypt. Electricity in the district was cut off during the jumps to avoid accidents through jumpers landing on live cables.

Much interest has been caused in Cairo by an article in *Al Ahram* by

Wing Commander Abdul Latif Baghdadi, Minister of War and Marine that "in two years time Egypt will be in a position to export arms and ammunition."

The article added that in three years Egypt would be able to export most modern and powerful types of jet aircraft "not only to Middle East countries but anywhere in the world where warplanes may be needed."

Production of the jet aircraft factory would be 1,440 planes a year, he said. An ammunition factory would produce "hundreds of millions of cartridges, sufficient for the Egyptian army and the whole of the Middle East."

"We have been making every effort to produce locally the equipment required by the army," the Minister added. "We have finished building factories started in 1949 and have imported the necessary tools and machines to equip them. Production has already started in some factories while others will start up shortly."

The War Minister's article added:

"Iron and copper ore works have started production. Other factories now in production are making explosives and ammunition for small arms and heavy guns and various weapons for the army, navy and air force, and training planes."

The War Minister's article has caused much puzzlement. His claims fitted ill into the austerity budget and the lack of capital; nor did they match the known time-schedule for the production of jet aircraft.

ISRAEL

RABBINIC CONTROL CLASH OVER MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Rabbinical control over Jewish marriage and divorce in Israel would be consolidated by a bill that has passed its first reading in the Knesset and is now being prepared by a parliamentary legislation committee for a final vote in the House.

The measure is designed to correct the anomalous situation which has been carried over from the British regime in Palestine, when Moslem, Christian and Jewish religious authorities had exclusive jurisdiction in matters of personal status in their respective communities.

Civil courts in both the mandatory regime and Israel ruled that rabbinical courts had domain only over Jews registered as members of the *Knesset Israel*, a roll kept by Jewish community councils.

With the establishment of the State of Israel, the register was no longer brought up to date. More than half of the Jewish population now is not technically listed in the *Knesset Israel*.

Obstacle to Alimony: Divorced women have suffered considerable hardship because of this situation as civil authorities have held they could not execute judgments for alimony in cases where former husbands pleaded they were not members of the *Knesset Israel*.

The bill now under consideration would rectify the situation by providing that all Jews were automatically subject to the jurisdiction of the rabbinical courts in matters of marriage and divorce, but

certain anomalies would remain.

Problem of "Kohanim": If a man named Cohen wanted to marry a virtuous widow in Israel, the rabbis would not perform the marriage, even if the man was a gangster, because all people named Cohen are presumed to be *Kohanim*, descendants of the priestly clan of Aaron, brother of Moses. Biblical law prohibits their marriage to divorcees or widows.

Religious authorities have no intention of seeking reforms that would permit such marriages, or facilitating weddings of Jews and non-Jews. However, they are disturbed about another problem known as *Chaluza*.

Extortion from Widows: The Bible, in Deuteronomy, requires the surviving brother of a man who dies childless to marry the widow so as to raise an heir for the brother's name. Only if the surviving brother declines to take the widow is she permitted to marry another man. Because of this rule, it is impossible in Israel for a childless widow to remarry unless she produces a release from a surviving brother. Some men have virtually held up their brothers' widows to extortion.

Curbing Rabbinical Control Urged: The rabbis plan to require surviving brothers to pay large alimonies to widows until they agree to release them for remarriage. Many liberals and all left-wingers favour curbing rabbinical control of marriage and divorce by awarding concurrent jurisdiction to civil courts, particularly with regard to divorce.

The Government's position, however, is that concurrent jurisdiction is impossible to implement.

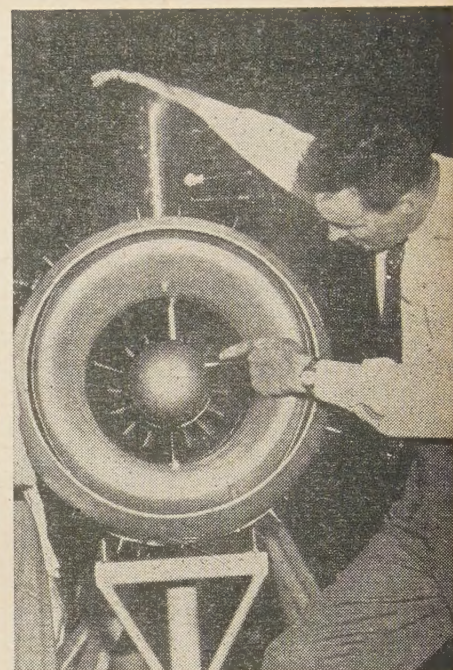
SUEZ CANAL

REGULAR ISRAEL TRAFFIC

The first direct shipment of export goods for East Africa through the Suez Canal will leave aboard a 1,000-ton Danish ship some time in August. The same ship will leave Haifa for ports along the East African coast as far as Durban, South Africa at regular intervals of approximately six weeks—the time taken by a round trip.

A spokesman for Traders and Shippers, Ltd., the ship's charterers, told *The Jerusalem Post* last week that first commercial reactions to the announcement of the new service were very encouraging.

No Egyptian Objection: Several ves-



Mr. C. Orn, El Al Technical Manager for U.S.A., inspects a new miniature jet engine.

sels carrying East African goods have reached Israel through the Suez Canal without more trouble than some delay, he said. The same was true of ships arriving at Elath. They have to pass through Egyptian territorial waters and in each case have been allowed to continue their journey.

It is not thought that Egyptian authorities have any objection to this traffic through the Suez Canal. This belief was reflected in the low premium charged for war risk insurance to cover such an eventuality, the spokesman stated.

The first export cargoes are likely to be Kaiser-Frazer cars, tyres and cement.

Until now, exporters wishing to ship goods to Kenya, Mozambique, Zanzibar and other East African territories had to arrange to tranship their goods at a European port. This doubled shipping costs.

Egypt, Israel Agreement: Israel and Egypt have agreed to shelter each others' non-military ships in distress. The two states have signed the agreement, witnessed by the United Nations truce supervision organisation in Palestine. The new agreement will allow shelter and safe passage for ships forced to enter the other party's territorial waters by engine trouble, storm or "other reason beyond the control of the vessel and its crew."

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INVESTMENT LAW

PROPOSED CHANGES

The Jewish Agency Economic Department has submitted recommendations to Government authorities on amendments to the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments. The most important changes which the draft proposal advocates appear to be the following, *Shalom P. Doron reports from Jerusalem.*

Investments: The term "Approved Investment" to be broadened and to also include long-term loans. The lack of a provision of this nature has often been an obstacle to potential investors.

Taxes: While the present Law grants income tax relief only to individuals on income derived from an Approved Undertaking, the Amendment makes provision for such relief to be given also to "bodies of persons, corporate or otherwise." Up to the present many investors have been upset because they felt that there was discrimination against legal persons such as companies.

Tax Exemption: Agency's proposals go much further than the present Law in that they suggest granting complete exemption from income tax, company profit tax, etc. for a period of five years instead of only the 25 per cent maximum contained in the Law. For a further period of three years a ceiling of 25 per cent is envisaged. Any income which is liable to income-tax payments outside Israel will be exempted from Israeli tax. Also, in respect of Company Registration fees, Land Transfer tax, etc., greater reliefs are proposed in comparison with the present Law.

Machinery and equipment: In a number of sections only a single word is altered but it is a word of utmost importance. Instead of "may" the word "shall" is substituted. It means that if the Amendment is accepted, investors will be granted various facilities automatically upon their having been recognised as an Approved Undertaking. These will no longer be dependent upon the discretion of a Government officer. This applies especially to the import of machinery and equipment, building material, raw material, etc. which are required for the ordinary conduct of their Approved Undertaking.

The Amendment would also serve to settle a matter which has caused resentment with reference to custom duties on such materials. Under the present Law, the Finance Minister has the right to order a refund of import duty on such materials. Many investors took for

granted that this provision would be exercised by the Finance Minister and reacted very strongly when they were requested to pay duty, without refund, on materials essential for their Approved Undertaking plant. Under the Agency recommendation such equipment and materials would, however, be exempted from import duty.

Repatriation of Foreign Currency: Here again, the foreign investor of an Approved undertaking shall (and not may!) be allocated exportable currency by the Treasury at the rate of 10 per cent per year of the amount invested. The Treasury may also grant a higher percentage.

Offering of Foreign Currency to the Treasury: Foreign investors taking up residence in Israel, who *could* until now be exempted by the Minister of Finance from offering their foreign currency for a period of seven years from the time they took up Israel residence, according to the Agency proposal, shall as of right be exempted from obligation to offer their foreign currency.

Without in any way underestimating the value of the proposed amendments, attention should be drawn to some points which appear to need reconsideration.

Capital Depreciation: While the present Law in section 21 makes provision for non-residents owning an Approved undertaking to withdraw the yearly quota in foreign currency "on account

of capital, profits and interests or depreciation" . . . the Amendment authorises such a withdrawal only in respect of (1) profits, (2) repayment of loans or interest where required to be made in foreign currency, and (3) replacing or repair of equipment or accessories of an Approved Undertaking. Accordingly, the export of foreign currency on account of capital depreciation is deleted. This provision calls for revision.

Investment in Existing Enterprises: Section 39 of the present Law empowers the Minister of Finance to make rules regarding exemptions, allowances and reliefs under the Law applicable to investments in securities and loans secured by mortgages.

Although the proposed amendments change the word "may" to "shall," thereby ordering the Finance Minister to issue such rules, the possibilities of encouraging foreign investment by means of securities has, unfortunately, been neglected.

Definite provisions should be embodied in the Law with a view to encouraging foreign investors to invest by acquiring stocks and shares of important local undertakings. A special position within the Law is preferable to instructing the Minister of Finance to make rules for this purpose.

Nevertheless as soon as the proposed amendments are passed by the Knesset, another step towards attracting private foreign investment will have been made.

JON KIMCHE

Seven Fallen Pillars

"He had not long to wait for the vindication of his theses. . . . The pillars, cracked before, had crumbled and fallen with a vengeance . . . Mr. Kimche has added more than a hundred pages to the book. . . . They serve their purpose in putting a roof on the structure left incomplete in 1950."

—From an Editorial in the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

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COMMENT

GROPING IN WASHINGTON

Ten weeks have now passed since the flying visit of Mr. Dulles and his party to Israel and the neighbouring Arab States. These have been weeks of anxious speculation and alarming reports from Washington. The aloofness of the Secretary of State, the crude unsympathetic formulation of the problems in his report at the end of his journey, the evidence of his officials at the hearings of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the endless flow of official declamations from Washington, all pointed in the direction of a major re-orientation of American policy in the Middle East.

But now the travellers have returned home, not a little chastened by their experience. The speeches, the declarations, the pronouncements—all continue; but the words have been singularly unconnected with deeds. It is possible now in the perspective of these ten weeks to see a little more clearly in the outlines of the American "New Look" in the Middle East; and we rub our eyes: the New *Dulles* Look appears to be singularly like the old *Truman* look; the trimmings have been altered, the substance remained unchanged.



It has become clear that the Dulles visit to Cairo has produced no American plan for the solution of the Suez conflict. The much discussed Dulles proposals, reported in great detail in the Cairo press, have never existed except in the lively imagination of a Cairo newspaper office. The sum-total of the American contribution to the solution of the Suez problem was to acknowledge that the Defence Chiefs in Washington fully subscribed to the British military assessment of the Suez Canal Zone, but the State Department, to salve its "anti-colonial" conscience, had to bring some so-called "pressure" to bear in London: it counselled "diplomatic moderation" on the British.

Much the same happened with Israel. There have been endless declarations on the new community of interest between the United States and the Arab States; there have been similar repeated declarations to indicate that the era of Israel's privileged position has come to an end: that in future she will be treated just like Liberia or the Lebanon. Dulles had some sharp things to say about Israel; so did a whole team of Departmental officials. Clearly the tide was turning. But was it?

When the whole policy pursued by the Eisenhower administration comes to be analysed, it reveals a curious gap between the declared intentions and the daily prac-

tice. When one compares the whole quadrangle of relations—Americans, Arabs, British and Jews—with the relations that existed during the Truman-Acheson period, what emerges is that, so far, there has been strikingly little departure from the familiar pattern.

Just as the Eisenhower-Dulles combination abandoned their brave words about Formosa and fighting to a victory in Korea for the truce proposals advanced by the Truman-Acheson combination at the U.N. last November, so the new Administration has in *practice* been following much the same policy as the Truman administration in Middle Eastern affairs—including the relations with Israel.



Thus *in fact* the differences which have remained unresolved between Israel and the new administration are largely the same that existed under the old administration: the settlement of the refugee question and the approach to a peace settlement. The whole question cannot of course be judged only on the narrow basis of the experience during the first six months of the new administration. But such calm re-assessment is useful; it prevents hysteria and panic reaction. It shows that the Americans are groping for the light rather than in possession of a beacon-like master-plan. It offers opportunities for imaginative initiative—even by a small state.

But it would be foolish to react to this reassuring reassessment with complacent passivity. There are clearly changes afoot in Washington, but they are not directed against Israel alone, nor even at the Middle East alone. The entire political climate in Washington is becoming as uncertain as our weather during a Test Match. There is argument and confusion over foreign aid; the struggle between Congress and the administration over the size of the allocation for this year is still undecided.

What is becoming clear is that this is probably the last phase of substantial foreign aid from the United States, and that this may also be the last year in Washington of the Roosevelt approach to International affairs. We are clearly entering a difficult, unpredictable and uncharted period of American relations with Israel, the British and the Arabs in the Middle East.



It is important in this situation not to jump to premature conclusions. It is a fluid diplomatic situation, one that offers a premium to whoever knows what he wants. It is a situation that offers its rewards to constructive initiative. It is an almost unprecedented opportunity for Israel's Foreign Policy; it is also a situation to which the Assembly of the World Jewish Congress which opens in Geneva next Tuesday, might give some serious thought.

Is there a way for Israel to create the conditions that will produce a settlement in the Middle East?

IN THE NEWS



Ambassador Elath—celebrated his fiftieth birthday yesterday. (See story next page).

MALCOLM HAY

I met Malcolm Hay about the time of the end of the war. He was introduced by Lorna Wingate as a man anxious that Orde Wingate's memory should be suitably enshrined; I rather suspect that he was the real originator of the Wingate Village which was opened last April near Haifa. But this Roman Catholic Scot did not confine his interest to Wingate and Zionism; he searched in deeper and even more dangerous waters.

Since he was first wounded in the Battle of Mons in 1914 he has spent his enforced leisure in searching out the "chain of errors" in history. It was almost natural that during the Second World War, he should direct his searching mind to the deeper origins of the German extermination campaign against the Jews. He studied Hebrew and began a detailed enquiry into the Christian attitude to the Jews.

The result was an impressive, scholarly book—*The Foot of Pride*. It was published in the United States* in 1951. It told the story of the pressure of Christendom on the People of Israel for 1900 years. Now I hear that a Hebrew translation has appeared in Israel. Is it too much to hope that an English publisher will make *The Foot of Pride* available also to the British public? It does not need enterprise—only courage!

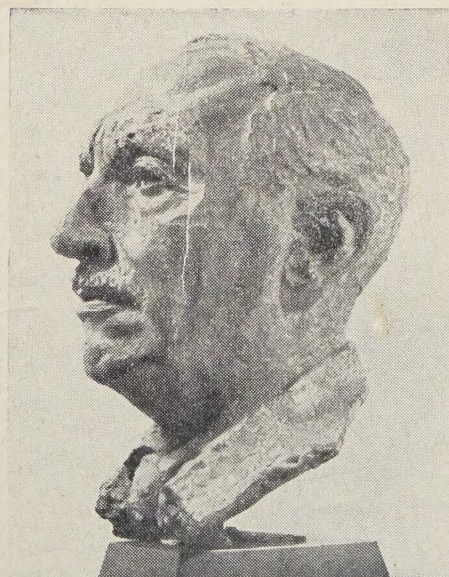
*The Beacon Press, Boston, \$3.75.

SABRA ARTIST

An exhibition of frescoes, paintings and drawings of 29-year old Moshe Tamir, on show in Jerusalem's Artists House, has aroused great interest in Israel's artistic circles. Mr. Tamir, who has been working on his frescoes for the last five years, considers this a new type of painting for Israel, and hopes to have them placed in the country's National Buildings, where "the masses will have an opportunity to enjoy this kind of art."

Mr. Tamir, a Sabra, studied wall-painting in Rome for nearly three years and graduated from the Academie di Belle Arti. A large part of his work was done during the War of Liberation: his favourite fresco, "Amnon" depicts Amnon Wigolik, a soldier well-known to members of Haganah in Jerusalem, who lost both his hands and his eye-sight in the battle for Jerusalem, and who later committed suicide.

General verdict on the exhibition: the



Malcolm Hay—bust by Benno Schotz.



Artist Tamir with his favourite fresco "Amnon."

artist has a positive approach—more will be heard of him in Israel in the near future.

SALOME

There had been much fuss about the filming of *Salome* in the Holy Land, in Israel and in the Old City of Jerusalem. There was also much pre-publicity about the Holy Land scenery prior to the West End showing.

In the event, there are a few impressive shots of the country south of Latrun, of the road near Givat Brenner and of Arab villages in the vicinity of Nazareth. These "come across" magnificently in colour; but they add merely to disappointment that so much else in the film, including the story, was so evidently studio-constructed.

PROFESSOR ERNST SIMON

The contribution that the Hebrew University can make to Diaspora Jewry will be well exemplified in the presence of Dr. Ernst Simon at this summer's Hebrew seminar in Oxford organised by the Jewish Agency.

Born in Berlin in 1899, Dr. Simon studied at Heidelberg. After graduation in 1923, he co-edited with Martin Buber the monthly *Der Jude* and also taught at German grammar schools and the Franz Rosenzweig School in Frankfurt. He left for Palestine in 1928, and there resumed his pedagogic career. Since 1940 he has



Professor Ernst Simon—seminar at Oxford.

lectured at the University on the Foundations of Education.

Professor Simon now directs the Department of Secondary and Higher Education, founded last year by the Israel Ministry of Education and the Hebrew University. Amongst his extra-academic activities are his editorship of the monthly *Ba'ayoth* (Problems), his membership of the *Vaad Leumi* till its dissolution and his co-founding of the Board of Trustees of the Religious Youth Village near Haifa. His many publications reflect Professor Simon's diverse interests. They include Ranke and Hegel, Psychology of Jewish Humour, and two forthcoming volumes on Pestalozzi.

Hamazkir writes:

THE AMBASSADOR'S BIRTHDAY

Many happy returns to His Excellency the Israeli Ambassador in London, who was fifty yesterday. Mr. Eliahu Elath has the distinction of having been the first Ambassador of Israel, as he was appointed to that position early in 1949. He had previously acted as an observer of the Jewish Agency at the inaugural meetings of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945, in which capacity he rendered valuable service as a Middle East expert. After those meetings he opened the office of the Jewish Agency in Washington, and when the Provisional Government of Israel was set up he was recognised by the United States Government as its Special Representative. He was transferred to London in 1950.

Born in Russia, the descendant of Rabbis, he became an ardent Zionist as a student at the Kiev University and suffered for his convictions in the early years of the Bolshevik regime by imprisonment. He first settled in *Eretz Yis-*

rael nearly thirty years ago, made a special study of the life and language of the Arabs by living among them, and published a book on Bedouin customs. I first made his acquaintance as Eliahu Epstein at a Zionist Congress many years before the last war. Although a member of the Labour Party, he was never an extremist, and has always expressed himself in moderate language and with a natural dignity.

SMUTS AND EPSTEIN

The announcement that Mr. Jacob Epstein has been appointed by the Ministry of Works to execute a portrait statue in bronze of Field-Marshal Smuts will be warmly welcomed by the Jewish world on account both of the sculptor and of the statesman who is thus to be honoured. Smuts was a very staunch friend of the Zionist movement from the days preceding the Balfour Declaration (with the issue of which he was closely concerned as a member of the Imperial War Cabinet) down to the day of his death. It is not generally known that after the retirement of Lord Plumer as High Commissioner in Palestine in 1928, the position was offered to Smuts, who declined it as he did not wish to leave the political scene in South Africa. Two years later it was suggested that he should go out to Palestine to reorganise the higher ranks of the Administration and weed out anti-Semitic officials, but unfortunately the suggestion did not materialise.

Smuts is the only Prime Minister (apart from Leon Blum) who ever visited the Zionist Office in Great Russell Street. It was near this office that I met Jacob Epstein one morning, several years before the late war, and asked him when he was going to be represented by one of his works in Palestine. He told me that he intended executing a symbolic figure for the front of the Hebrew University, but that idea still remains to be realised.

THE MELCHETTS

I was interested to read the other day that Gwen Lady Melchett is disposing of her house in London, as it was there that I first met her late husband a little over twenty years ago. I had been in fairly close touch with the first Lord Melchett from the end of 1918, when he was still Sir Alfred Mond. From that time he took an ever increasing interest in Palestine, which he visited more than once. He was the founder and first chairman of the Economic Board for Palestine and took a leading part in the launching of the Jewish Agency.

When he died his only son, then the Honourable Henry Mond, said *Kaddish* at the funeral. I can state this positively, as I was standing near him at the time. It was some months later that I called on the second Lord Melchett to suggest that he should follow his father's example by taking an active interest in the Zionist movement, and I am glad to say that he did so.



Jacob Epstein with a group of his busts.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

HOROWITZ REPORT ON CURRENCY SHORTAGE

The economic and administrative aspects of foreign currency, control and its impact on the economic independence in the future—these weighty problems formed the main terms of reference of the Foreign Currency Commission whose report and recommendations were recently made public.

Appointed in April, the nine members of the Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. David Horowitz, held 22 plenary meetings and heard 34 witnesses.

The Payments Balance: The report begins with a summary of the payments balance of the country for the years 1949 to 1951 which reveals the following figures (in million dollars):

Imports:	1,048.9
Exports and Capital Movements:	
Exports	174.1
National Funds Collections ...	153.7
Private Transfers	39.2
Imports without currency allocation	161.3
U.S. Government Grant	14.0
Independence Loan	50.4
Export-Import Bank Loan	101.1
Sale of foreign securities	9.5
Sterling Balances released	97.2
Bank credits and other transactions	200.5
Price adjustment in 1951	47.9
	1,048.9

Imports of food, manufactured and semi-manufactured articles, machinery, equipment, etc., accounted for nearly 90 per cent. of expenditure in foreign currency.

This is almost exactly the reverse of the income picture: only 11 per cent of all income is derived from the export of goods. The rest comes from capital transfers, credits and invisible exports, such as Israel's shipping income.

Financing through Credits: In a brief survey of the financial history of the State, the report points out that income from the collections of the National Funds has been decreasing. But in general, this five-year period was marked—inevitably during the War of Liberation and immediately afterwards—by a method of financing the State through credits.

The resulting indebtedness is, the reports point out, a "difficult and dangerous factor," because repayment of debts is generally only possible from an excess of exports over imports, a budgetary surplus, or from that part of donations which is not needed for current requirements.

Since none of these possibilities exists



David Horowitz—22 meetings, 34 witnesses.

at present, the State has, at it were, to conduct a business with an annual budget of some 300 million Pounds in expenditure and revenue without any reserves and under constant pressure of debts.

All-Out Effort Needed: The conclusion is that an all-out effort is required in order to improve the balance of payments, to reduce and consolidate short and middle-term debts, and to create a foreign currency reserve.

Several factors seem to favour the implementation of this programme. The increase in prices which followed the in-

troduction of the New Economic Policy has caused a fall in consumption, and consequently, in imports. In fact, imports during the first four months of 1953 amounted to \$96.7 million compared with \$117.5 million in the same period of 1952.

Furthermore, world market prices have, for some time already, shown a downward trend. The German reparations have reduced hard currency requirements for fuel imports; and the sharp decline of immigration has its obvious effect on public finance.

"Hidden Inflation": One of the most important considerations is the connection between the balance of payments and the monetary position at home, and the need for an equilibrium of both, the report states repeatedly. In this connection, the report dwells on the "hidden inflation" of 1950-51 with its deficit financing, credit expansion, increased volume of money and the all too well-known differences between official exchange rates and the purchasing power of the Israel Pound.

At this stage, the New Economic Policy stepped in and narrowed the fatal discrepancy between goods available and the real value of money.

Increased Production Only Remedy: No measures of economic policy, however, can bring a full remedy, this part of the report concludes. No administrative changes in control or its abolition can in themselves solve the country's problems. A fundamental improvement

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can only be expected from increased production, higher productivity, savings, lower consumption, and a continuation of foreign aid and foreign investment which should be carefully directed towards improvement of the balance of payments.

All this requires long-term planning based on a programme of a minimum of supplies rather than on provision for full cover of short-term supplies. This may satisfy popular demands but will in the end result in grave difficulties.

Recommendations: The Commission recommends, among other measures, a revision of the existing currency law and stabilisation of prices and of the volume of credits. It also suggests that new immigrants should be permitted, for a number of years, and without declaration to the Treasury, to keep their property, including foreign currency holdings, abroad.

It is pointed out that all recommendations are based on the assumption that a satisfactory solution can be found for the transfer of Independence Loan Debentures into Israel currency.

Apart from this, the Commission unanimously held:

¶ it is desirable that the system of



Haifa export model for U.S. and Switzerland.

individual import licences be replaced by general licences;

- ¶ Foreign currency control is not an end in itself;
- ¶ control should be continued in one form or another;
- ¶ it is not possible to permit free capital movements by residents of Israel;
- ¶ a policy of disinflation is approved;
- ¶ a realistic rate of exchange of the Israel Pound should be established. But there was no unanimity concerning the method to be adopted.

A majority of six members recommends a single rate and subsidies for essential consumer goods, with a view to stabilising prices and wages, and complete control of foreign exchange.

Minority View: The minority of three members recommends liberalisation within a general framework of control, by way of introducing general import licences for a considerable number of goods. The minority also recommends a free exchange rate for part of receipts and expenditures in foreign currency, side by side with a fixed rate for essential goods.



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ISRAEL ECONOMIC SURVEY

THIS IS THE FIRST OF REGULAR TWO-MONTHLY REPORTS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN ISRAEL. IT COVERS THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1953 AND SHOWS THAT—

- the rate at which Reparations Goods will be sold to local purchasers has been fixed at £5 = £1;
- long and medium-term credits will be made available;
- several tons of the excellent tomato crop were used as fertiliser, owing to the failure by the marketing organisations and the canneries to agree on prices;
- a five year plan to triple the area under irrigation has been prepared by the Jewish Agency and the Department of Agriculture. The additional irrigated area will be used for citrus and industrial crops;
- under a Tenants Protection Bill, rents are to be raised by some 60 per cent. There will be no rent controls for the first five years on houses built after January 1953;
- the trade gap for the first five months of 1953 fell by almost one-third as compared with the same period last year;
- all imports barring a few essential foodstuffs and fuel will be based on a new exchange rate of £5 = £1.
- with the installation of a new 50,000 kw generator, Israel's generating capacity is now 180,000 kw. Another new generator of 50,000 kw is planned before the end of 1954.

Reparations:

The Government has at last fixed the rate of £1.800 = \$1, £5 = £1 at which reparations goods will be made available to local purchasers. This is the rate that now applies to all imports except fuel and a few essential foodstuffs.

Despite widespread misgivings, the rate is not too low. It is an assurance against a repetition of earlier policy when, during the period of inflation, the Government sold hard currency imports at the artificially low rate of one Israel pound for one pound sterling.

The outcome then was twofold:

- ¶ the low prices of basic consumer goods in the shops left the public with a large excess of purchasing power which boosted the prices of uncontrolled black-market goods;
- ¶ at the same time, agriculturalists and industrialists were enabled to acquire equipment on terms almost tantamount to a free gift.

The new rate will prevent any similar developments. Nevertheless the present arrangement is criticised on the grounds that a distinction should have been made between consumer and investment goods, and a more favourable rate fixed for the latter.

£22 million remains: The Reparations Agreement stipulates that between the date of its implementation last March and May 1954 Israel will purchase reparations goods to the value of 400 million marks (£35 million). From this

sum £13 million has already been deducted on account of Israel's oil debt to Britain which has been met by the Germans.

Thus a sum of 250 million marks (about £22 million) remains for the purchase of goods in Germany. To absorb this volume of goods in the local market, a sum of approximately £62 million in Israel currency will have to be found by local purchasers. In the present deflationary situation and the inability of

the banks to extend further credit, the absorption of reparations goods presents the economy with a serious problem, in view of their shortage of ready money and the determination of the Government not to resort to the printing press.

Credit Problems:

























Many business firms have already declared that they have not the means with which to purchase these goods and claim



Israel's star shipping income-earner "s.s. Jerusalem" is starting regular Haifa-Halifax-New York service this autumn.

ISRAEL'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1950 & 1952

(in tons unless otherwise stated)

HAY & FODDER  463,000 1950  720,000 1952	GRAINS (barley, oats, wheat)  65,300 1950  125,000 1952	OIL SEEDS (incl. peanuts)  4,150 1950  6,500 1952	TOBACCO  1,500 1950  3,000 1952
POTATOES  35,000 1950  45,000 1952	VEGETABLES  125,000 1950  180,000 1952	FRUIT (excl. citrus)  22,800 1950  30,500 1952	CITRUS (millions of cases)  6.3 1950  8.1 1952
OLIVES  3,800 1950  12,000 1952	FISH (ponds, sea, lake)  6,951 1950  8,832 1952	MILK (millions of quarts)  112.4 1950  137.6 1952	EGGS (millions)  330 1950  355 1952

ECONOMIC DEPT., JEWISH AGENCY, N. Y.

that unless convenient credit arrangements are made no transactions will take place.

Although the credit situation is tight, these claims are undoubtedly exaggerated. The reparations goods will not form an entire net addition to the total volume of goods arriving in the country. They will largely replace similar goods previously obtained out of other funds that have now dried up. Thus, the additional sum required to finance their purchase in the local market will be considerably less than the £62 million mentioned above.

The Economic Advisory Council attached to the Prime Minister's Office, has studied the problem of easing the supply of credit. It has recommended that the Reparations Company sell the goods on medium and long-term credits, the latter type of credit being made available for capital goods purchases.

How will Development Budget be financed?: However, the recommendation does not solve the problem as to how the 1953/54 Development Budget is to be financed since the sale of reparations

goods was to have been one of the major sources of development income.

The monetary problems involved in the implementation of the Reparations Agreement will undoubtedly be solved, though it may be accompanied by a slight inflationary trend. A more basic cause for concern is the fact that we have no assurance that reparations will largely be used for the import of capital goods and equipment for basic development projects. The Government has so far published no plans indicating precisely how this source of income is to be used. Until such plans are published, misgivings are bound to persist.

Tomatoes for Fertilizer:

This season's excellent tomato crop did not give the Israel housewife an opportunity to supplement the family rations with a supply of this nutritious vegetable at low prices. Instead it resulted in the diversion of several tons of tomatoes for use as fertilizer. This wanton act was caused by the failure of the marketing organisations, both private and collective, to come to an agreement

over prices with the canneries.

The latter were prepared to pay £50 per ton whereas £80 was demanded. Agreement was finally reached on a price of £70 per ton, of which £10 will be retained in a special fund, to be transferred ultimately to the party with the more valid claims.

That the farmers should have destroyed several tons of tomatoes when there are thousands of families who at the present price of 180-200 prutot per kilogram cannot afford to buy their minimum requirements indicates

- ¶ the need for more adequate planning of agricultural production,
- ¶ and the extent of the moral decline over the past few years.

Foreign Trade :

The trade figures for the first five months of 1953 reveal a continuous decline in the value of imports and a rise in exports. This has considerably reduced the trade deficit as compared with the corresponding period for 1952.

Imports for the 1953 period totalled £42 million as compared with £53 million in the January-May period 1952. Exports increased by two million Israel pounds from £9 to £11 million. The trade deficit within the two periods compared declined from £43 million to £30 million. Since the above trade figures are calculated at the rate of £1 = \$2.80 the gross trade deficit for the current period amounts to some 85 million dollars.

However, a part of the total imports comprises "imports without payment" for which no allocation of foreign currency is made by the Treasury. The net trade deficit payable in foreign currency is therefore considerably less than the figure indicated above. The major sources of foreign currency income from which the trade deficit is met are the U.S. Grant-in-Aid, the sale of Israel Independence Bonds and the United Jewish Appeal.

The New Exchange Rate :

The Government has decided to transfer all imports except a few essential foodstuffs and fuel to the new exchange rate of £1.800 = \$1. Israel citizens will now pay £1.800 for goods that can be purchased abroad for approximately \$1. This new rate will bring the pound into a more approximate relationship to its international purchasing power.

In practice, however, the effects of the change on the economy and price level are unlikely to be great. Although

most imports were previously brought in at the rate of \$1 = £1, prices to the public were considerably higher than this rate suggests, owing to the heavy taxes imposed on most commodities. These taxes are now to be lowered or cancelled, and according to official estimates the net effect on the price level, as reflected in the cost of Living Index, will be small.

This is particularly important as the automatic linking of wages to the Index would otherwise have led to a fresh round of wage increases—with adverse effects on exports and the economy in general.

New Rent Regulations

The Tenants Protection Bill introduced by the Government in the Knesset might more appropriately be called a bill to protect landlords. Rents are to be raised by some 60 per cent. But as rents in Israel have been controlled since the outbreak of World War II, since when there has been more than a sixfold increase in the cost of living, the increase is by no means excessive.

In fact, tenants enjoyed an unfair advantage as a result of these outdated controls. While tenants were free to extract excessive “key money” and to sublet rooms at inflated prices, the landlords did not receive enough rent to be able to maintain their property in decent repair.

Old Wrong Righted : The present bill is a necessary consequence of the recently implemented Property Tax Law. This placed an additional burden on the landlords, which will now be transferred to the tenants to some extent. As a Mapai member put it during the Knesset debate “the bill puts right an old wrong done to the landlords.”

Under the terms of the bill there will be no rent controls for the first five years on houses constructed after January 1953. Until now new houses have been available only through purchase, as rents have not been high enough to justify investment in real estate.

The new arrangement may revive building activity, which has seriously declined. Investors in real estate will again be able to obtain a reasonable return, and many who cannot afford to purchase their own homes, will be prepared to occupy new houses on a rental basis.

Expanding the Irrigated Area :

The pace at which new areas can be brought under irrigation is one of the factors determining the expansion of

agriculture. Dr. G. Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, recently declared that “we have now reached a situation where unless we prepare additional sources of water we shall not have areas for additional settlements in the next two years.” One third of the Agency’s settlement budget was being spent on the development of water resources, he added.

In the year 1948/49 the cultivated area in Israel was 1.6 million dunams of which 290 thousand were under irrigation. In 1951/52 the cultivated area was 3.4 million dunams of which 510 thousand were under irrigation.

Five-Year Irrigation Plan: A five-year irrigation plan has been prepared by the Jewish Agency in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture which will triple the area under irrigation if successfully implemented.

The area at present irrigated already supplies all the vegetable and green fodder needs of the country. It is planned, therefore, to use the additional irrigated area for expanding citrus cultivation from the present 140,000 dunams to approximately 400,000 dunams and to concentrate particularly upon the extension of industrial crops such as flax, sugar beets and groundnuts. In these directions an encouraging beginning has already been made.

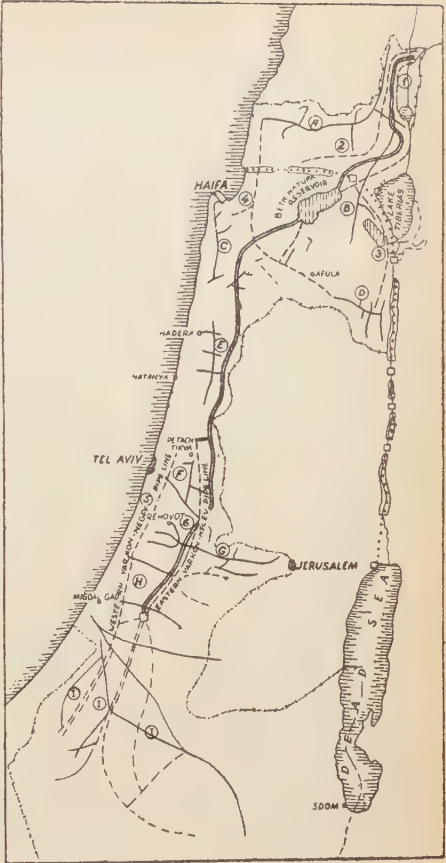
Electricity Development :

The Palestine Electric Corporation recently installed a 50,000kw generator at its Tel-Aviv power station which brings the total generating capacity in the country up to 180,000kw. An additional generator of the same size is planned before the end of next year to ensure that the growing electricity needs of the country are adequately met.

The electricity supply situation in Israel since 1939 is indicated in the table below.

Year	Generating Capacity (kw)	Electricity Sales (kwh. millions)
1939	64,000	84
1941	64,000	102
1947	76,000	281
1948	58,000	246
1949	70,000	315
1950	100,000	443
1951	100,000	532
1952	130,000	650
1953 (June)	180,000	—

Domestic Consumption Increase : A negative aspect to the constant growth in generating capacity and sales is a relative increase in domestic consumption over other types of consumption. In 1941, for example, domestic consumption



NATIONAL IRRIGATION PLAN

— Central Irrigation System
--- Branches of Central System
--- Regional Irrigation Systems
... Hydro-Electric Project
••••• Reservoirs
x-x-x Froncers

Branches of Central Irrigation System

1. Huleh Scheme	5. Western Yarkon-Negev Pipeline
2. Galilee Mountain Scheme	6. Eastern Yarkon-Negev Pipeline
3. Jordan Valley Scheme	
4. Western Galilee and Emek Scheme	

Regional Irrigation Systems

A—Northern Galilee System	G—Jerusalem Corridor
B—Upper and Lower Galilee	H—Southern Judaea
C—Haifa and Eastern Carmel	I—Negev System
D—Beisan System	
E—Sharon System	
F—Lod Plain System	

was only 11 per cent of the total whereas the percentage in 1951 was 30.6. In other words a growing proportion of the increasing electricity supply is going into domestic channels.

This does not necessarily mean that domestic consumption (in absolute terms) is excessive. On the contrary, few homes use electricity for more than elementary purposes such as lighting, radio and electric irons. The rise in the proportion of domestic consumption rather reflects the failure of total electricity production, to keep pace with the growth of population and the needs of the economy.

BOOKS

RUNCIMAN'S "CRUSADES"

Reviewed by **PROFESSOR BERNARD LEWIS**

A HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES, by Steven Runciman, Volume II, *The Kingdom of Jerusalem and the Frankish East 1100-1187*. pp.XII and 523. Frontispiece; VIII plates, VI maps, index. Cambridge University Press. 42/-.

History may or may not repeat itself, but an appearance of repetition sometimes attracts the attention of historians, and may be used by them to offer guidance, encouragement or consolation from the past to a generation that is in need of them. The Western conquest of Palestine and Syria from the Turk in 1918 and the creation there of Western regimes gave a new impetus—and sometimes a new slant—to the already distinguished tradition of French historiography on the Crusades, in which French scholars saw the prototype of their national mission in the Levant.

Arab writers and readers were understandably more interested in the Muslim counter-campaign—the victories of Nuraddin, Saladin, and Baibars, and the final eviction of the alien and infidel invaders. The Palestine war and the establishment of the State of Israel have given a keener edge to historical studies, directing them more especially to the battles of Crusader and Saracen in the Holy Land, the creation and vicissitudes of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem—and to its final destruction by the great counter-offensive of Islam.



The story has often been told, but is none the less in need of retelling. Most writers on the Crusades have written from a particular view-point, often limiting themselves to one group of sources. Though many monographs and studies on particular topics have appeared, there has hitherto been no good detailed survey in English of the whole story, combining sound scholarship and thorough documentation with good writing and perceptive presentation.

It is fortunate that Mr. Runciman was not deterred from his attempt to fill this gap by the forthcoming publication of a syndicated five-volume history of the Crusades, under the auspices of the Medieval Academy of America. "It may seem unwise," he wrote in the preface to his first volume, "for the British pen to compete with the massed typewriters of

the United States. But in fact there is no competition. A single author cannot speak with the high authority of a panel of experts, but he may succeed in giving to his work an integrated and even an epical quality that no composite volume can achieve . . . I believe that the supreme duty of the historian is to write



Professor Bernard Lewis, of the School of Oriental and African Studies.

history, that is to say, to attempt to record in one sweeping sequence the greater events and movements that have swayed the destinies of man." It is thus no easy task that Mr. Runciman has set himself.



His story moves through several continents and civilisations—his sources are numerous, diverse in provenance, language, and form, often contradictory. Yet he has accomplished his task with distinction. Though still basing himself in the main on Western sources, he is refreshingly free from the inherited prejudice against Greek and Muslim that disfigures so much Western writing on the Crusades—if anything, he seems at times to share the ill-will of the Byzantines towards the unwanted Frankish barbarians that invaded their realm.

Mr. Runciman's first volume, published in 1951, dealt with the First Crusade and the foundation of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, and showed how the con-

flicts and rivalries between the Muslim States of Syria and Egypt permitted the victories of the Crusaders and the establishment of a string of Crusading principalities on the Syrian and Palestinian littoral. This second volume tells the story of these Frankish states, created and held by force of arms, inspired by a mixture of idealism and greed, maintained and reinforced along the sea-lanes from Europe.



This first period was one of colonisation and assimilation. Conquerors and pilgrims settled in Syria, adopting local dress and customs, intermarrying with the local Christians. Fulcher of Chartres, a chronicler of the First Crusade, remarks:

"Now we who were Westerners have become Easterners. He who was Italian or French has in this land become a Galilean or a Palestinian. He who was a citizen of Rheims or Chartres is now a Tyrian or an Antiochene. We have already forgotten our birthplaces. Most of us do not know them or even hear of them. One already owns home and household as if by paternal and hereditary right, another has taken as wife not a compatriot, but a Syrian, Armenian, or even a baptised Saracen woman . . . He who was an alien has become a native, he who was an immigrant is now a resident. Every day our relations and friends follow us, willingly abandoning whatever they possessed in the West. For those who were poor there, has God made rich here. Those who had a few pence there, have numberless gold pieces here; he who had not a village there possesses, with God as giver, a whole town here. Why then return to the West, when the East suits us so well?"

With which we may compare the remark of the twelfth-century Syrian, Usama ibn Munqidh:

"There are some Franks who have settled in our country and lived among the Muslims; they are of a better sort than those who have come recently. . ."



Once established, the Frankish States soon found their place in the equilibrium of Middle Eastern politics, and before long the worlds of Christendom and Islam were edified by the spectacle of Muslim

and Frankish princes in alliance against other Frankish and Muslim princes.

But the position of the Franks was fundamentally weak. Never great in number, they formed no more than a small ruling feudal class in the countries they governed, and could be utterly destroyed by military defeat. The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem was a feudal state of West European type, superimposed on the native peasantry. The larger towns (Jerusalem, Nablus, Acre and some others) were directly under the royal authority. The rest of the country was divided into the four chief feudal baronies of Jaffa-Ascalon, Galilee, Sidon, and Kerak-Montreal in Transjordan, and 12 lesser fiefs.

★

The extent of the Kingdom at its greatest was from Beirut to El-Arish on the Egyptian frontier. The lordship of Kerak in Transjordan came into brief prominence during the colourful career of Raynald of Châtillon, a brilliant but unscrupulous adventurer who captured Aqaba, launched a Red Sea fleet, and for a while threatened the very heart of Islam with his brigandage and buccaneering.

But the counter-offensive was in preparation. In 1128 Aleppo fell into the hands of an energetic Turkish general called Zangi, who during the following years gradually extended his power in Muslim Syria and pressed the Crusaders hard. On his death in 1146, his son and successor Nuraddin carried on his work, and his capture of Damascus in 1154 confronted the Crusaders for the first time with a united Muslim Syria. Even this however was not enough.

★

Only after Saladin, a Kurd in the service of Nuraddin, had seized control of Egypt and added to it Muslim Syria, did the Muslims possess a base strong enough to launch the Holy War against the Crusaders. Against this united Syro-Egyptian state, the Crusaders, now themselves disunited and in conflict, could not stand. Mr. Runciman's second volume ends with the capture of Jerusalem by Saladin in 1187.

A third volume will deal with the later history of the attenuated Frankish holdings on the Syrian and Palestinian coast and the further struggles between the Franks and Muslims, down to the final extinction of the last outposts of Crusader rule in 1291.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DANGEROUS AGUDIST AGITATION

Sir,—I am glad that you have given some of the facts about the demonstrations and protests in Israel and in London against the Bill which has been presented to the Knesset concerning the two years service for Orthodox girls; but I should be obliged for a little space in order to deal with the issue as to whether any act of intolerance is being proposed by the Israel Government. When the law imposing conscription for two years on men and women in Israel was discussed, Orthodox Jews objected to their young women being conscripted, and they were exempted. The Government of Israel now proposed that these girls should work under the Ministry of Labour in Hospitals, Ma'abarot, orthodox agricultural settlements, etc., under arrangements which will enable them in most cases to spend the night at home. The Hapoel Hamizrachi agreed to this proposal in the Cabinet.

In the Knesset Rabbi I. M. Lewin declared that the Laws of the Torah are above the laws of the State. The London Agudah meeting declared that what the Government proposed is "forbidden by the Laws of Moses." The Rabbis of the Federation of Synagogues have declared in their cable to the Israel Government that what is proposed is "against the principles of our Law and Traditional Judaism."

During the last few days I have consulted two Rabbis, whose authority even the Agudah would not object to, and asked them: "Is there a *Din* or *Psak Din* by the *Posekim* which forbids what the Israel Government proposes?" The answer was definitely "No!" It seems that the Neturei Karta and the Agudah claim that the young women should remain at home in Mea Shearim and carry on as in the centuries of the past under their mothers' care. I respect this desire; I was born in such an atmosphere in the Ukraine, and very orthodox Jews in Whitechapel tried to behave like this fifty or sixty years ago when I lived there.

Security is a need respected in every country of the world, and is vastly more important for Israel. And all agree that the most vital thing about Israel and its security is the building up of the country. I fail to understand how nursing in hospitals, helping immigrants in Ma'abarot, working in orthodox settlements, is not just what Israel needs. The proposal is no act of intolerance to orthodoxy.

It has been stated, on what authority I do not know, that the girls are in danger of being examined by male doctors. If such a danger exists, then it should be fought out in the Knesset. I cannot imagine that the Israel Government will not do what every government does, even in the search-

ing of criminals, and use women doctors for all young women, whether Orthodox or not.

I am afraid that if this agitation succeeds it will represent the thin end of a very thick wedge in the life of Israel. Other matters will arise, as have arisen in the past, and will have to be settled in accordance with the needs of the generation. I have not gone into the question, but I assume that the public services in Israel are carried on during the Sabbath by Jews. Do the Neturei Karta or Agudists living in Israel not use their cold water taps on the Sabbath?

I can understand the Neturei Karta, who appealed to the United Nations against the existence of the State of Israel. It is more difficult to understand the Agudah, who have members in the Knesset, and have sat in the Government. It is infinitely more difficult to see how the Mizrachi is going to justify its behaviour in the Knesset vote, for courage is often more necessary in peace than in war.

The mothers in Mea Shearim have obviously been led astray by their men, the older ones remembering, no doubt, what conscription meant to Jews and to Judaism in Russia a century ago. And I imagine that many people in Israel and outside have not thought seriously about what they have condemned.

One cannot accuse me of being indifferent to Orthodoxy; all my life has been associated with the Orthodox conception of Judaism. The wild propaganda with the public reading of Psalms and blowing of *Shofarot* must be disregarded. It has done great damage to Israel already, and much harm among the friends of Israel and of the Jewish people and faith in many parts of the world.

S. Brodetsky.

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JEWISH AFFAIRS

SHAARE ZEDEK

EMERGENCY COUNCIL FORMED

An Emergency Council has been formed in Britain to aid the *Shaare Zedek* Hospital in Jerusalem, Professor Brodetsky announced at a press conference last week. Money was desperately needed, he said, in order to

- ¶ extend the isolation unit;
- ¶ acquire more medical equipment.

The hospital had been called upon to treat the majority of the large number of cases needing specialised care, said Mr. Victor Mishcon, L.C.C., Chairman of the Council. But many urgent cases still awaited admission. Amongst them were children suffering from painful complaints, added Professor Brodetsky.

The urgency of the situation has been recognised by the Treasury who have given permission for remittances to be sent out.

Council's Programme: The immediate aim was £25,000, stated Mr. Mishcon. The programme of the Emergency Council would include such features as drawing-room meetings. But the hospital

could not wait for the organisation of functions, and the money would be of the greatest benefit if it were despatched by September.

Professor Brodetsky is Chairman of the Council, and patrons include the Chief Rabbi, the Haham, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Israeli Ambassador, the Countess Mountbatten of Burma and Lord Cohen.

The full title and address of the Emergency Council is The British Council of the Shaare Zedek, Jerusalem, 12 Fitzroy Street, W.1. Donations may be given in the form of covenants.

ZIONIST FEDERATION

ASSOCIATION OF IMMIGRANTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

Executive Council: The reasons which had led to the establishment of the *Hitachdut Olei Britania*—Association of Immigrants from Great Britain—and its achievements to date were described to the last meeting of the Council by Mr. Isaac Greenstein, a leading member of the Association.

Though the Anglo-Saxon Section of the Jewish Agency Absorption Department considered the physical needs of Western immigrants, their social and financial problems and the difficulties of special groups were not met, he said. Nor were they considered as new immigrants after a period of one year.

The Association, said Mr. Greenstein, aimed at

- ¶ overcoming the feeling of "aloneness" by providing opportunities for regular meetings. This was particularly important for single people divorced from home life;
- ¶ assisting in finding suitable employment;
- ¶ integrating the settlers into one of the private health schemes;
- ¶ giving short-term loans, often to those wishing to change their means of livelihood;
- ¶ helping the new immigrants to make an effective collective contribution to the life of the country. This had been markedly successful in Haifa where the Association had been invited to participate in local civic campaigns.

The Association, which operated through a National Executive with a central office in Jerusalem and branches

in Tel Aviv and Haifa, now had a membership of 700 families excluding those in kibbutzim and in the middle-class settlements, Mr. Greenstein said.

Its status was fully recognised and, in accepting an invitation to organise an informal reception to the first British warship since 1948 calling at Haifa earlier this year the Association had felt it was consciously helping to strengthen British-Israeli relations.

There were three ways in which the influence of the Zionist Federation could be helpful, Mr. Greenstein suggested—

- ¶ by arranging for the Association to know when and where groups of non-pioneering immigrants were arriving;
- ¶ by trying to effect Jewish Agency mortgage loans on houses not restricted to certain areas;
- ¶ by emphasising the desirability of prospective immigrants knowing modern Hebrew but not suggesting it was an essential necessity for all immigrants.

NEW SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL ELECTED

A Conference of Synagogues affiliated to the Zionist Federation was held on Thursday of last week, at 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

Dr. I. S. Fox, in the Chair, stressed the importance of carrying out Herzl's slogan "The conquest of the communities" particularly in the sphere of education.

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Points in the ensuing discussion were:
Only children who were brought up in Jewish homes could be good Jewish pupils in Jewish Day Schools—Rabbi Gross.

Spoken Hebrew should be introduced into existing Hebrew classes—Mr. H. Gold.

Zionist leaders and workers were apathetic towards the work of the Synagogue Council—Mr. E. Chanan.

If Jewish education in this country was not radically changed, there would be no Jews, in our sense, after two or three generations—Mr. Woolf Perry.

The newly elected Synagogue Council consists of:—Reverend J. K. Goldbloom—chairman; Dr. I. S. Fox—deputy chairman; Mr. Woolf Perry—honorary secretary; Rev. L. Gayer; Rev. A. Gotlob; Rabbi Gross; Rev. B. N. Michelson; Rev. L. Shaposnick; Rabbi J. Unterman; Rev. M. Zlotsky and Messrs. R. Brunner; E. Chanan; A. Darsow; L. Epstein; H. Gold; H. Goldstein; S. Levy; J. Luxemburg; A. Marks; E. Milner; M. Nisenbaum; M. Pugachow; M. Rebuck; J. Rosen; B. Sacov; E. H. Segal; D. Silk; A. Spital; N. Trompeter; N. Weiner and B. Zane. Mr. M. Nisenbaum and Mr. M. Pugachow were elected representatives of the Synagogue Council on the Executive Council of the Zionist Federation.

BACHAD ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The famous prize-winning bull for once took a back seat at the Thaxted Bachad Farm Institute last week-end. The arrival of delegates for the annual conference of Bachad (the pioneering youth movement of *Hapoel Hamizrachi*) diverted attention away from the usual farmyard sounds and smells towards some of the most controversial questions of international Jewish politics.

Dr. S. Levenberg, who was unable to be present himself, asked the delegates in a personal message to dissociate themselves "in the strongest possible way" from the "Profanation of the Name" which took place last week outside the Israel Embassy.

Critical Resolution: A resolution was passed by a large majority condemning "in the strongest terms the irresponsible actions and methods of certain groups in orthodox Jewry in their attempts to prevent the passage of the Bill through the Knesset." At the same time the actions of the non-religious parties in hastening the introduction of the new law, without fully consulting the religious authorities, were also deprecated.

Mr. Arie Handler, the Treasurer of the Israeli *Hapoel Hamizrachi* and founder of Bachad in England, said that only those who demonstrated for Israel should allow themselves to demonstrate against Israel.

Mr. Handler, who was giving the "keynote" address to the public session,



Bachad girl pioneer working in the fields.

said that Jews in Israel did not wish to close their eyes to criticisms of Jews outside.

Mr. Handler complained that the pioneering youth movements had been "pushed into a corner" by the Anglo-Jewish community. The finest form of Zionist activity was still preparation for work in an Israeli kibbutz.

"Premature Frankness": The internal problems of Bachad were not forgotten by the Conference. Mr. O. Philipp, of the Bachad Fellowship, in a speech which was obviously regarded as one of premature frankness, criticised certain ac-

ivities and the unsatisfactory state of the movement's offices. Bachad officials intimated to the press that forthcoming discussions would reveal the other side to the coin thrown up by Mr. Philipp.

HAIFA TECHNION AID CAMPAIGN PLANNED

One of Israel's most vital needs at the moment was for more applied scientists and technologists, said Mr. I. M. Sieff at a recent private meeting held on behalf of Israel's technical development.

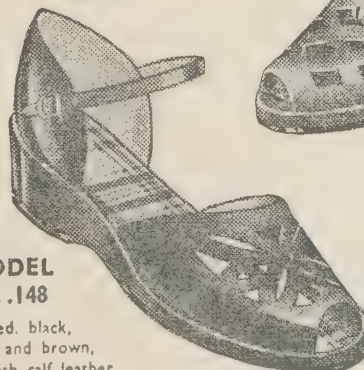
Expanding the Technion: A large scale expansion of the Technion—Israel's Institute of Technology in Haifa—ought to be planned; in this way, many of the skills needed in Israel could be created in the country. This was a vital task which the Anglo-Jewish community should add to its many burdens.

Gap between Research and Practice: Because the Technion lacked adequate means for the training of technicians in sufficient numbers, there was a wide gap between scientific research and its application to the practical life of the country, said Mr. Sieff.

All the money in the world would not make a thriving Israel, said Mr. Arthur Blok, O.B.E., Chairman, Technion Society of Great Britain, without the power

(Continued next page col. 3)

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CALENDAR

(Times given are British Summer Time)

Sabbath begins Friday, July 31 at 8.0 p.m.
Readings from Pentateuch Deuteronomy vii.12-xi.25
Readings from Prophets Isaiah xlix.14-li.3
Sabbath ends Saturday, August 1, at 9.38 p.m.

VOICE OF ZION

All times are British Summer Time.

Wavelength 33.3m.

Sunday, 2nd August

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. Personal Column, Walter Eytan. 9.35 p.m. "Guess Who": A game in Jewish history. C. Alpert and D. Ben-Abba (U.S.) v. A. Super and Y. Goodman (G.B.). Questionmaster: G. Wigoder.

Monday, 3rd August

9.15 p.m. Newsreel: Agricultural Review. 9.30 p.m. "The Economic Front": A weekly feature presented by Avner Hovne. 9.45 p.m. "Learn a Song": "Dodi Li."

Tuesday, 4th August

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. Folk Dances, arranged by Aviassaf Barnea. 9.45 p.m. "The Week's News," summarised by Jack Alexander.

Wednesday, 5th August

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. "On Behalf of Israel," presented by Anita Davis. 9.45 p.m. Avraham Wilkomirski (tenor).

Thursday, 6th August

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. "In the Country," by Paula Arnold. 9.35 p.m. "From East to West": Musical Greetings.

Friday, 7th August

9.15 p.m. Shabbat Re'eh: Readings and Legends. News. 9.30 p.m. "Famous Jewish Stories," presented by M. Louvish—12. Shlomo Molcho. 9.45 p.m. "Mirror of Israel": A miscellany.

Saturday, 8th August

9.15 p.m. Shavua Tov: News, Programme Highlights. Yaffa Yarkoni sings popular songs. 9.30 p.m. The Week in the Knesset. 9.45 p.m. Melavch Malkah: David Roitman.

(Continued from previous page)

and knowledge to use the money properly.

The Technion, which had on its staff some of the finest specialists in the world, was at present producing each year, out of 1,200 students, a crop of 200 graduates. But a minimum yearly turnout of 600 was needed. The Technion was now engaged in a number of important new training schemes and they intended to transfer the Institute to a new large site outside Haifa.

Appeals Campaign Planned: Mr. S. J. Birn, Hon. Treasurer of the Society, announced that the Technion Executive Committee had appointed Mr. E. M. Stern, who for the past five-and-a-half years had been a member of the senior organising staff of the J.P.A., to occupy as from the 17th August the newly created post of Director of the Technion Society of Great Britain.

Amongst his other duties, Mr. Stern would be in charge of the forthcoming Appeals Campaign, which would be launched officially at an Appeals Dinner to be held at the Dorchester Hotel on Wednesday, the 18th November. Mr. I. M. Sieff would be in the chair and the Rt. Hon. Sir Hartley Shawcross, Q.C., M.P., had agreed to be one of the principal speakers and guests of honour.

At a later meeting it was decided that the new fund-raising body be formed into an organisation known as the "British Committee for Technical Development in Israel."

STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL MAPAI ACHIEVEMENTS

"New supporters have been won for the cause of Israel," said Dr. Levenberg on his return from the Congress of the Socialist International in Stockholm. He listed these achievements of the Mapai-Ichud delegation:

- ¶ the declaration of the International that one of its major objectives was a peace settlement in the Middle East, on the basis of the territorial integrity of all the states in the area;
- ¶ Israel's re-election as a member of the Bureau of the International;
- ¶ reinforced friendship between Israel and the delegations from India, Burma, Indonesia, Japan and Malaya. A Mapai representative will attend the meeting of the Bureau of the Asian Socialist Parties to be held in Hyderabad next month.

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—ALAN G. FIELD in the AMERICAN JEWISH SPECTATOR.

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JPA-JNF NEWS

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YEAR'S END WILL FIND ISRAEL CONFIDENT

THOUGHTS BEHIND THE PLANS FOR KOL NIDREI

It is interesting to reflect, as we prepare for our national Kol Nidrei Appeal, on the depth and extent of the changes wrought in Israel since the young nation celebrated its first Rosh Hashonah as an independent State five years ago. 700,000 more Jews will be celebrating the New Year there than five years ago. This central fact, the hundreds of thousands of new settlers who have been welcomed to Israel to rebuild their lives and to build happier lives for their children, has affected every area of life in Israel, from agriculture to industry, from exploration and pioneering to commerce and transport.

Remember, during the High Holydays, that Israel's farm population has almost doubled, with more than 330 new settlements founded in the last five years. Several hundred thousand acres are now under cultivation by people who had no prior farming experience, but are now doing their part to help feed Israel. Israel's farmers produce enough vegetables to keep the market abundantly supplied and just about enough fruit. Local livestock feed production has made great progress: five years ago, barely 40 per cent of the feed required was grown in Israel, but today, with twice as much livestock to be fed, 70 per cent is produced in Israel.

New industries have brought in their wake new urban developments, with Israel's three major cities, Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem, expanding to become the homes of textile factories, flour mills, food processing plants, machine shops, and other enterprises. Haifa harbour's facilities have been enlarged to increase its capacity as Israel's largest port from 1,300,000 to 4,000,000 tons a year. In addition, such ancient settlements as Beersheba, a few years ago only a sleepy Arab village and now the industrial hub of the Negev, have mushroomed into new frontier boom towns.

Think, this year's end, how the Negev itself has been the scene of the most dramatic changes. This forbidding desert area, five years ago an unexplored wasteland, is now the site of around-the-clock exploration, research and mining of mineral treasures which hold the promise of new wealth for Israel.

The year 5714 will inevitably see a

large-scale increase in the exploitation of the Negev's riches, in addition to the progress that will be made in Israel's cities and on her farms. It promises to be a year of feverish activity and industrial progress, and a year in which Israel will continue to demonstrate to the world the inexhaustible wellsprings of Jewish vitality and creativeness.

NORTH LONDON TAXI DRIVERS

This hard-working group, mostly active in the Stamford Hill district, have subscribed almost £120 this year.

The committee is led by Mr. B. Pedro, and the other officers are: E. Levine, vice-chairman; I. Billis, treasurer; J. Polski, hon. secretary; A. Sint, S. Brogin, M. Dobkin, S. Morris, H. Rich, A. Marchont and S. Grad.

MRS. SALLY KOSKY

We have to report with regret the death last week of Mrs. Sally Kosky, so long known for her active interest in J.P.A. affairs. Mrs. Kosky was the wife of the president and warden of the Upton Park District Synagogue, and took

a leading part in the Ladies' Guild. Just a few weeks ago the Upton Park community held a most successful function in aid of the J.P.A., at which Mr. Kosky and his late wife were the hosts.

FAREWELL TRIBUTE TO MR. E. M. STERN

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Hendon J.P.A. Committee, Mr. H. Miller, the chairman, announced with regret that Mr. E. M. Stern, J.P.A. organising secretary, was shortly leaving the organisation for another important post in the service of Israel.

The speaker described Mr. Stern, who for the past 5½ years had been closely associated with the local campaign for Israel, as a tireless and most successful worker for the Appeal, and wished him good fortune in his future endeavours. Mr. I. J. Pomson, Warden of the Hendon Synagogue and Mr. W. Samuel, a former chairman of the Committee, joined Mr. Miller in his tribute.

In his reply, Mr. Stern thanked the Committee for their tributes and good wishes, and hoped they would continue to give, as hitherto, of their best to Israel's great cause.

FAMOUS EDITOR IN THE GOLDEN BOOK



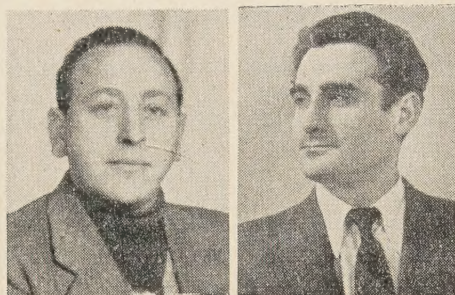
A Presentation in Manchester. Left to right: Mr. F. Friedland (hon. treas. Zionist Central Council); Mr. Bert Adler (president, Zionist Central Council); Mrs. A. Bursk (hon. sec. Zionist Central Council); Mr. P. Gold (hon. treas. J.N.F. Commission); Dr. P. I. Wigoder (life-president, Zionist Central Council); Mr. A. P. Wadsworth (Editor, "Manchester Guardian"); Mr. E. Raffles, J.P. (chairman, J.N.F. Commission); Mr. Norman Jacobs, B.Com. (vice-president, Zionist Central Council); Mr. S. Bernstein (life vice-president, Zionist Central Council); and Mr. Sam Roland, who inscribed Mr. Wadsworth.

JPA-JNF NEWS

YEHUDA HAEZRAHI RETURNING TO JERUSALEM SUCCEEDED IN EDUCATION POST BY DAVID RIVLIN

Leaving London after long association with the J.N.F. Youth and Education Department, Yehuda Haezrahi, well-known Israeli author and incumbent of the Goldbloom Lectureship in Modern Hebrew at Jews' College, returns next month to his home in Jerusalem with his wife, Dr. Pepita Haezrahi, a Fellow of Newnham College, Cambridge, in order to resume his literary career. Mr. Haezrahi is being succeeded here by David Zvi Rivlin, a "sabrah" whose family has lived in Jerusalem for six generations.

Since 1946, when he first came to London to work in the Zionist Youth movement, Mr. Haezrahi has been accepted



D. RIVLIN

Y. HAEZRAHI

as one of the leading young intellectuals of the community. As a broadcaster and journalist he won a reputation for his lucid commentaries on the Israel cultural scene, while two of his plays, "The Cactus Fruit" and "The Deserter," both set against the background of life in Israel, have been presented on the London stage.

Kibbutz Worker: Mr. Haezrahi served in the British Army during the second world war, has worked in various kibbutzim in Israel and was thus perfectly equipped for his responsibilities with the Youth and Education Department. Hebrew teachers and youth workers throughout the country will remember with gratitude the advice and ready assistance he proffered them in their work.

His successor, who saw active service with the Jewish Brigade on the Italian front, also comes to us after a successful career as a newspaperman and educationist. As a captain in the Israel army he was influential in the creation of a broadcasting service for the Israeli forces, and was actually in charge of its programmes for a considerable period. He had previously been the Jerusalem correspondent of two Israel dailies—

INScribed IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

London

In memory of Rydon Fauschleger by his wife and sons. 7th July, 1952.

Ruth Orndel and Leslie Lipert on the occasion of their Marriage by the father of the Bride, Mr. Samuel Orndel. 28th June.

Dublin

Mr. David Silverstein in appreciation of his invaluable services to the National Cause by the Executive and Members of the Dublin Jewish National Fund Commission and Friends. 30th July.

Leeds

Joyce Levin and Dr. Albert Maurice Brill on the occasion of their Marriage by the parents of the Bride. 22nd July.

Liverpool

Howard Endfield and Shirley Small on the occasion of their Marriage by Mr. and Mrs. R. Small. 22nd July.

Mr. Sydney Levey and Miss Joyce Linger on the occasion of their Marriage, by their parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Levey and Mrs. P. Linger. 17th June.

Manchester

Leonard Abrahams on the occasion of his Barmitzvah at the Holy Law Synagogue by his parents. 25th July.

Brenda Abrahams and Sydney Irving Marks on the occasion of their Marriage at the Holy Law Synagogue by their parents. 9th June.

Fortunee Cattan and Albert Horesh on the occasion of their Marriage at the Sha'are Sedek Synagogue. 11th June.

Davar and *Hatzofe*, and it is also of interest that Mr. Rivlin was associated with the Director of the J.N.F., Mr. Max Weiner, in the educational work of the Jewish Brigade and with Jewish D.P.'s at the time of Europe's liberation from the Nazis. Just prior to assuming his present tasks, the new emissary was cultural organiser in Britain of the Poale Zion. He studied political science here and at the Hebrew University.

Responsible bodies: Mr. Rivlin's sphere of activity, like that of his predecessor—

Continued page 23, foot col. 1

TREES IN ERETZ ISRAEL

London

100 trees in memory of Leonard Abraham Rees son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rees by the West Ham J.N.F. Commission. January.

24 trees in the name of Sir Arnold Bax, Kt., Mus.D., by Miss Harriet Cohen, C.B.E. 1952.

Haifa

30 trees by Mr. and Mrs. Ben Zion Margulies in the name of the Veteran Zionist Mr. Adolf Zvi Koch, on the occasion of his 80th Birthday and in memory of his only grandson Michael Spanier who fell in the war of liberation. 1st April.

Liverpool

40 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Raphael on the occasion of their 40th Wedding Anniversary. 2nd March, 1913-1953.

Manchester

A Garden of 100 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Cohen by the Manchester Daughters of Zion with all good wishes on the occasion of the Coronation of her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. 15th June.

75 trees in the name of Sydney Brown on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents. 21st December, 1952.

50 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. J. Rubinstein on the occasion of their Golden Wedding by their grandchildren Geoffrey, Rodney and Sharon Rubinstein. 6th January.

50 trees in the name of Brother Isaac Jacobs by members of the O.A.M. Don Isaac Abarbanel & Rabbi Isaac Elchonon Beacon No. 11, in appreciation of his services rendered as Secretary of the former Beacon No. 50 O.A.M. and Lodge No. 14 I.O.B.B. for the period of 38 years. 19th April.

12 trees in the name of Bernard and Bessie Morris on the occasion of their Silver Wedding. 8th May 1928-1953.

30 trees in memory of Ivonne Leon by her Aunt Marie Nahum. 27th November, 1952.



"Summer in Israel Group" photographed with: Messrs. Lowensohn and Weiner, and Dr. Levenberg. On the right (kneeling): maskir F. Kahn. See story on page 23.

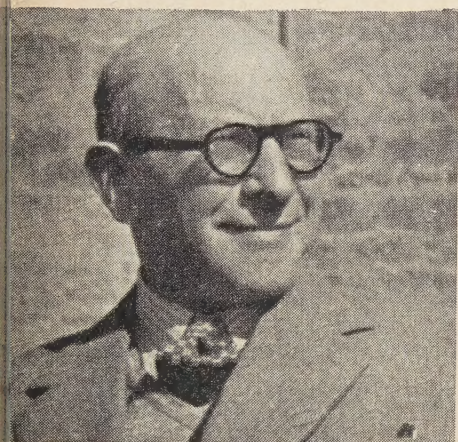
JPA-JNF NEWS

MR. A. LINKS

A friend writes:

The funeral of Mr. Abraham Links, whose death was reported in your issue last week, testified to the profound devotion to the Jewish National Fund always exhibited by that unique Glasgow personality.

It had been his wish to be buried in Israel, and he directed in his will that all funeral arrangements be in the hands of the London J.N.F. office. However, it was not possible to transfer the body to



Israel, and consequently the interment, in accordance with his alternative request, took place in Glasgow.

During the *Shiva*, one evening was dedicated to Israel and the Jewish National Fund. A commemorative speech was most eloquently delivered by the Rev. W. Gottlieb, chairman of the local Education Committee. This too was to respect a wish of the deceased.

Mr. Links bequeathed £2,000 to the Jewish National Fund. This sum is to be used for a suitable and useful memorial in Israel, and will be chosen by the family in consultation with the Executive of the Fund.

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essor, will be within the field of work prescribed for the J.N.F.'s Youth and Education Department, of which the secretary is Mr. S. Lowensohn. The chairman of the Education Committee is, of course, the Rev. I. Levy, O.B.E., while Miss Beatrice Barwell is the vice-chairman. Other youth affairs handled by the department are conducted in collaboration with the Zionist Youth Council. There is a grant-making body known as the Joint Committee for Youth Affairs, in which that well-known personality in our communal life, Mr. E. Alec Colman, stands at the helm.

YOUNGSTERS LEAVE ON "SUMMER IN ISRAEL" SCHEME

A farewell Neshef was held at the West End Great Synagogue, Dean Street, W.1. last Thursday evening for the members of the Zionist Youth Groups who were leaving for their first trip to Israel. Dr. S. L. Levenberg, head of the Jewish Agency in Britain, was the guest of honour and Mr. Max Weiner, Director of the Jewish National Fund for Great Britain, was the guest speaker. Mr. Shmuel Lowensohn, secretary of the Youth & Education Department presided, and pointed out that this was the first time the "Summer in Israel" Youth Scheme had been undertaken in this country. It was open to all Jewish youth between 15 and 18. The boys and girls would have four weeks stay in Israel.

Dr. Levenberg pointed out that this farewell Neshef was an important day in the history of the Zionist movement. As indicated by the chairman, it was the first time these young people were being sent on the trip to Israel under the auspices of the Jewish Agency. He was at this Neshef to bid them good luck and Godspeed and hoped that this splendid idea would spread. He was very pleased to mention that a number of the young

Habonim came from the provinces. He added that it was fundamentally necessary to educate the younger generation in their Jewish heritage and continue the good work started by their elders.

Mr. Max Weiner's opening remarks (in Hebrew) were received with acclamation. His words of greeting were not only for the children, but for the parents. Jewish mothers should have no fear for their children in this undertaking, he declared. The new experience their children would have in their visit to Israel would add considerably to their Jewish education, such an important factor today. It was hoped that this new experiment with Anglo-Jewish youth would help them to bring back to this country first-hand knowledge of the ways of young Jewish communal living in the State of Israel.

Tributes and thanks were paid by two young members of the Zionist Youth movement of the country to Mr. and Mrs. Frankel and Mr. and Mrs. P. Williams as representatives of the parents.

The Neshef ended with singing by the Habonim Choir under their choir-master, Mr. David Rivlin, and dancing and tableaux.

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